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AFGHAN UNESCO COMMISSION INAUGURATED

KABUL, Oct. 10. (Bakhtar).—First Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal yesterday inaugurated the Afghan National Commission for UNESCO.

The commission will meet once or twice a year under the chairmanship of the education minister.

It is comprised of representatives of the Ministries of Education, Foreign Affairs and Information and Culture, of Kabul University, the Tourist Bureau and rural development department and various other governmental and non-governmental organisations engaged in cultural social and economic activities.

In his inaugural speech, Dr. Popal said that ever since its establishment, UNESCO has encouraged all nations to cooperate with each other to strengthen peace and independence through cultural and scientific exchanges.

The first article of the UNESCO constitution, said Popal, states that the objective of the organisation is to contribute to peace and security through the promotion of international cooperation in the popularisation of education and science so that respect for justice, the rule of law and human rights, and basic freedom is further ensured.

UNESCO has always tried to eliminate ignorance, which breeds only misunderstanding, prejudice, enmity, and tension, thus causing conflicts, he said. Peace is not possible without campaigning against ignorance.

If science is put in the service of the people, it will greatly contribute to raising their standards of living, he said.

UNESCO, Dr. Popal said, puts scientific information at the disposal of mankind for use in improving conditions of human life.

Afghanistan became a member of UNESCO in view of the fact that this country has always sought world peace and in order to take better advantage of UNESCO's programmes for the promotion of education, science and culture.

Afghanistan has taken part in all UNESCO conferences and, as far as its financial resources have permitted, has attempted to implement its

programmes and projects, Dr. Popal said.

The commission in its yesterday's meeting appointed committees and discussed the commission's budget and its action programme.

Committees on education, science and technology, cultural activities and information and development were elected.

A committee was also chosen to discuss information, budget and action guidelines of a secretariat for the commission.

Yesterday's meeting in addition to the commission members, was attended by the deputy resident representative of the UN Development Programme and the representative of UNESCO in Afghanistan.



Etemadi accepts a bouquet from a school boy during his tour.



Dr. Popal opens UNESCO National Commission meeting.

PRIME MINISTER WINDS UP NORTHERN TOUR

KABUL, Oct. 10. (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi returned to Kabul last night after spending four days in Kunduz and Baghlan provinces.

The prime minister yesterday inspected the Pule Khumri-Shiberghan highway project, which also includes connections with Samangan.

The highway is now built up to Rabatak in Samangan province. Some 8000 people are at work daily.

Speaking to project workers, the prime minister said that it is imperative for a developing country that projects should be implemented in the shortest time with the least expenditure.

Utmost attention should be given to productivity, the prime minister said. "It is my hope that the personnel of this project will keep this in mind".

The prime minister also toured workshops and centres for the preparation of construction materials. Eng. Masa, minister of public works was on hand to show the project's plans to the prime minister.

In Rabatak the prime minister also saw a pistachio reforestation programme.

The president of the forestry department, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, said there is now a 400-acre pistachio nursery set up there which will be expanded next year.

He said Afghan pistachio, owing to its high oil content and the fact that they do not rot quickly, enjoys a good international market.

The people's problems are the problems of the government and the government's problems are the people's problems, the prime minister told a large gathering of Samangan residents in Rabatak.

The prime minister presented the good wishes of His Majesty to the people and said the people's welfare and prosperity is the cherished desire of His Majesty.

"The objective of my trip to some of the provinces is to familiarise myself with your problems and to be better equipped to suggest solutions", he said.

The government, said prime minister, is the servant of the people. It is elected by the people in order to diagnose the people's difficulty, and in cooperation with the people, it acts to eliminate these shortcomings.

"We as a Moslem nation have the obligation to strengthen ties of brotherhood amongst ourselves. Our constitution has left no place for prejudice, and discrimination", he said.

"All who live in this country are equal, with none better than the other. Our forefathers have been united in dark and light days, and it is our duty to preserve their heritage and build upon it".

Speaking on the economic development of the country, the prime minister said, during the last 18 years two five year development

plans had been implemented. "We are now working on the third".

In this plan, we are concentrating more on projects which will yield quick results, he said.

"All of us, whether we are farmers, educators, craftsmen or industrial workers, are equally responsible to devote full attention and powers to implementing the development plans of the country", Etemadi said.

"My cabinet colleagues and myself are quite aware of our responsibilities. We know that ours is a grave responsibility and we try to execute so that we please Almighty God, the people and His Majesty", he said.

"Our hopes are numerous and great", he said. "I can not promise what the government will do for you. We should see what we can do together."

"What I can promise on behalf of myself and my colleagues is that we will do everything in our power to realise the national hopes".

The prime minister, referring to assistance given by Afghanistan's friends, said that this cooperation comes to us without any strings attached. An example of this is the Pule Khumri-Shiberghan highway which is built with Soviet assistance.

The prime minister praised the work being performed on the project there by the Afghan workers and the Soviet experts.

FRG's Intelligence Acting Deputy Commits Suicide

BONN, Oct. 10. (AFP).—Acting Deputy Director of the West German Intelligence Services, General Horst Wendtland committed suicide in his office Tuesday, authoritative sources said here yesterday.

They said the only explanation for the suicide was that the General was suffering from an incurable mental illness.

The exact nature of the illness was not stated but it was emphasised here that any other motive for the suicide could be ruled out.

The general shot himself in the head of his Munich-Pillau office following medical treatment which went on for so long that it appeared certain the illness was incurable.

General Wendtland had only been temporarily appointed to the post during the illness of the regular deputy who was about to retire. No successor had been officially named.

Italy: Czech Situation Blocks Detente

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 10. (AFP).—If the Soviet Union continues to occupy Czechoslovakia, there will be little hope of re-establishing an atmosphere of understanding and detente in Europe, Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici told the General Assembly yesterday.

He said that moves towards a detente must be "a collective process of clarification in which all states should take part on an equal footing."

"We cannot therefore accept suggestions which would lead to a limited exchange between some great powers, a formula which would not allow other nations to contribute," he said.

The Italian foreign minister referred to "the exasperating slowness" of the Paris talks on Vietnam and said that America's "significant gesture" in limiting

"significant gesture" in limiting the bombing had not been followed by the hoped-for progressive reduction in hostilities.

He said the time had come for making a strong appeal to both sides to cut down military operations as a prelude to peace.

Medici reaffirmed his government's support for Special UN Representative Gunnar Jarring's good-will mission.

He also said it would sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty "when it is clear that this treaty can achieve its fundamental objective of slackening the world tension which brought it into being."

Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp advocated the ending of the bombing of North Vietnam as the first real step towards peace.

He also promised Canadian aid some better future.

for reconstruction in Nigeria after a peace settlement.

Paul Hasluck, Australian minister for external affairs, said North Vietnam was trying to win a military settlement.

"We all want the fighting in Vietnam to end", he said. "It is important how it ends. If it ends one way, it means a set-back to hopes in Asia—it means a perpetuation, over a longer period, of the conflicts and crises in Asia—it means subjection of millions of people in Asia—it means a deterioration in the prospects of global as well as regional security."

Hasluck went on: "But if it ends in another way, with the people of South Vietnam able to choose their own future freely, it means that the chances are increased of lessening the crisis and of moving more hopefully towards

Wilson, Smith Hold Private Session

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 10. (Reuters).—British and Rhodesian Premiers Harold Wilson and Ian Smith met face to face aboard the warship Fearless last night and talked alone for half an hour.

Smith walked the gangplank from H.M.S. Kent—his headquarters during the talks—and was welcomed aboard the Fearless by Wilson.

They talked together for about 10 minutes with the Rhodesian Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs in attendance, and then Sir Humphrey withdrew.

The two premiers talked on, alone, for half an hour and then called in their aides—Justice Minister Desmond Lardner-Burk and External Affairs Minister Jack Howman for Smith and Commonwealth Secretary George Thomson and Attorney General Sir Elwyn Jones for Wilson.

They all carried on talking for about 70 minutes.

Informed sources said the discussions were mainly about the mechanics of the main talks, which are due to start in plenary session in the morning.

Uruguay Begins UN Session With Plea For Disarmament

NEW YORK, Oct. 10. (Tass).—The first to speak at Tuesday evening's plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly was Uruguay's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Garcia, who welcomed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and expressed regret over the sluggish progress on the road to complete disarmament and the conversion of all material resources to the benefit of mankind.

The speech by Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone Brewah was devoted primarily to questions of the struggle against colonialism. Brewah condemned the racist regimes in the South African Republic and Southern Rhodesia which are implanting the shameful system of apartheid.

Having expressed alarm in connection with the aggravation of tensions in the Middle East, the representative of Sierra Leone called for efforts to be exerted to achieve a peaceful political settlement of the conflict between Israel and the Arab states.

UK Conservatives Seek New Policy As Support Drops

BLACKPOOL, Oct. 10. (Reuters).—The Conservative Party's annual conference opened yesterday with a call from the rank and file for bolder policies to distinguish Conservatives from the ruling Labour

Party. The 4,500 delegates debated a resolution from a Yorkshire constituency party deploring that the "tremendous gulf" between Conservative and socialist policies was not being made vivid to voters.

The underlying uneasiness expressed in the resolution was sharpened by publication of the latest Gallup poll showing that for the fifth month in succession Labour has cut the Conservative margin, from 10 per cent in September to 7-1/2 per cent now.

The poll was taken during last week's Labour Party conference here which saw the government affirm its determination to be a governing party despite a series of adverse votes.

Conservative Party Leader Edward Heath, struggling to put his personal imprint on the party after three years in charge, thus faces a revival of confidence on the part of Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

He also recognises a threat within his own party from renegade rightwinger Enoch Powell, peddling unorthodox policies of growing attraction to voters.

Powell will carry his challenge into the conference today by spelling out what has been called the Conservative crisis of leadership. This is easily the most sensitive issue, generating strong emotions among rank-and-file voters who want their leaders to tighten clamps on coloured immigration.

Japan Produces Bulldozers For Underwater Use

TOKYO, Oct. 10. (Reuters).—The Japan Development and Construction Company claimed yesterday it had successfully manufactured for trial the world's first bulldozer for underwater uses.

The remote-controlled submarine bulldozer, is equipped with a 130-horsepower diesel engine linked with an operation ship by compression tube, the company said.

The bulldozer, weighing 16 tons (2 tons in water), can be used at depths of up to about 10 metres, (32 feet) the company said.

Saigon Puts Security Forces On Full Alert, Denies Coup

SAIGON, Oct. 10. (AFP).—Saigon was quiet this morning after security forces were deployed on full alert during the night following unconfirmed reports of a planned coup d'etat.

But the Vietnamese armed forces remained in 100 per cent readiness throughout the country.

During the night, two army lorries blocked the main entrance to the presidential palace, parked behind the big iron gate, while a dozen military police jeeps waited in the boulevard where General Duong Van Minh lives, the popular general who engineered the overthrow of the Diem regime and who has just been called back to

the country from four years exile.

Airborne troops took up position in the court yard of the Foreign Ministry while scores of uniformed and plain clothes police patrolled the centre of the capital near the national assembly.

By this morning, however, there was no official confirmation that a planned coup d'etat had been crushed or nipped in the bud.

But sources close to the Defence Ministry said the armed forces had been put on alert "because of several cases of indiscipline".

The report of a planned coup d'etat was first published by the "Saigon Post" last night quoting an "unimpeachable" source.

Brandt-Gromyko UN Talks Labelled 'Useful'

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 10. (DPA).—West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt's meeting with his Soviet counterpart Andrei Gromyko at the United Nations was "frank, polite, and without polemics, according to informed diplomatic quarters here yesterday."

Brandt himself called the meeting "useful".

Although the talks, devoted to "questions of mutual interest", remained without any tangible results, they left the impression in diplomatic circles that the Soviet Union is interested in resuming the political dialogue with Bonn, interrupted by the events in Czechoslovakia.

The sources said Gromyko had refrained from bringing up the

two suggestions as to a time of a get-together with Gromyko which, however, he could not accept due to his crowded schedule.

On Tuesday morning the meeting was fixed for the time immediately prior to Gromyko's departure.

It was held after a private luncheon given by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk for Brandt, their second meeting within 24 hours.

The Brandt-Rusk talks had centered on questions relating to U.S.-German affairs, particularly the new U.S. demands for a bigger West German contribution towards U.S. troop stationing costs, and the political and military consequences to be drawn from the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Improving Quality Of Bread

The welfare of civil servants was discussed in a three day seminar organised by the Food Procurement Department at the suggestion of the daily *Isiah*. The seminar which was attended by representatives of various ministries and other governmental organisations discussed measures to improve the quality and distribution of flour which the Food Procurement Department provides at a special rate to government officials.

The chief elements of discontent were the poor quality and the existence of foreign material in the flour and the swindling done by shopkeepers when they weigh—or rather don't weigh—the flour when they sell it. The shopkeepers claimed that they get flour in bags of four and eight seers pre-weighed by the central silo, but several complaints said that the sacks weighed less. Another complaint was that an official had to spend too much time in getting his monthly ration of flour. The sales shops were either too crowded or else did not have any flour to dispense.

It is hoped that the measures recommended at the seminar to overcome these problems would be put into action soon. While discussing the problem of food stuff for government officials it is appropriate to take a look also at the condition of food for the non-government officials. Wheat being the staple diet is naturally consumed in large quantities. But the way it is turned into bread is highly disorganised unhygienic and unpalatable in the city of Kabul if not throughout the country.

Food For Thought

We desire nothing so much as

what we ought not to have.

Publius Syrus

There is a bakery on practically every street which inefficiently burns wood, bushes, rubber, old rags and any combustible material they can lay their hands on. This pollutes the air in the vicinity for considerable periods of time. The least that is required in this connection is for the municipality to make it obligatory for bakers to use long chimneys so that the smoke is lifted high up in the air.

The worst thing about bread production is that generally speaking they are "half baked." This is because the regulations say that each bread selling at Af. 3 must weigh slightly over one pound. In order to keep in line with this regulation the bakers do not completely bake the bread so that the water will make it heavier. In effect water is sold in place of flour.

It is important that the corporation should review its regulations as regards the weight of bread as well as designate the quality and the amount of water content. An ideal set up would be for a number of bakers to join into large and small groups and launch modern bakeries using electrically heated ovens and distribute the bread along the pattern now followed by the silo.

The central silo produces a considerable quantity of bread but the bulk of it goes to schools, hospitals and the army units leaving very little for public selling. The establishment of modern bakeries by the private sector can be more worthwhile and beneficial for all concerned.

Yugoslavia:

Society democratisation continues

This autumn brings new steps in the direction of the further democratisation of the Yugoslav socialist society. The latest crisis in the world caused by the invasion of Czechoslovakia has not slowed down but stepped up a process inaugurated much earlier and accelerated over recent years.

At the beginning of August, the Federal Parliament put on public discussion proposals on amendments to be made to the Constitution and changes in the electoral system. The substance of these proposals which will be discussed in the five Chambers of the Yugoslav Parliament in the course of October, lies in endeavours to adapt the entire state and social mechanism to the present level of social self-government.

At the same time, the amended Constitution should so regulate relations in the Yugoslav socialist society that its provisions would not hamper the development of the system but encourage its constant transformation. What is the essence of amendments which, judging by the unanimous approval in the public debate, will be made to the Constitution?

They primarily relate to the position and function of enterprises and the basic self-governing cells of Yugoslav society. While the present Constitution prescribes in detail many particularities from the sphere of organisation, activity and rights of enterprises, the new provisions will merely contain principled conclusions about the self-governing rights of working organisations, leaving the system of management, organisation and the like to the self-governing practice.

The Yugoslav communal system, as a specific form of social government of citizens, should now acquire its Chambers in the Federal and Republican Parliaments. These new Chambers will replace the Organisational-Political Chamber whose members have chiefly been elected from the ranks of institutions of the State or socio-political character. As planned, the Chamber of Communes should decide on the

By Miodrag Marovic
entire government's policy and that pursued by the State and self-governing organs, including the activity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Significant changes are also planned to be made in the composition and status of the Chamber of Nationalities. By the number of its members, this has so far been the smallest Chamber of the Federal Parliament which has met when necessary and discussed only questions pertaining to national relations and interests of this multi-national community.

Now, the Chamber of Nationalities should replace the Federal Chamber which has consisted of professional deputies elected in constituencies and those nominated by the Parliaments of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces.

It will consist of the delegations of Parliaments of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces and will consider all questions of Yugoslavia's internal and external policy. This will be a Chamber of representatives of all peoples and nationalities which inhabit Yugoslavia.

The third aspect of changes and amendments relates to the restricted possibility of the election of one and the same deputy to Parliament for more than two terms of four years each. So far, restrictions of this character have been in force for one Chamber only so that one deputy could be elected to various chambers of the Federal and Republican Parliaments several times.

The socio-political organisation—Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia—acquires very broad competences in nominating candidates at mass gatherings of citizens. This organisation can put up its own list of candidates parallel with proposals made by the voters at their set as one of the basic demands gatherings.

Students' action of June has set as one of the basic demands a reform of the University in keeping with changes made in the

entire society. The beginning of the new school year is marked by large-scale discussions about the foundations of a reform of tuition and management at Yugoslav Universities.

It is intended to give students broad rights in the organisation of life and work at their Universities so that they will be able to decide along self-governing principles and in cooperation with their professors on all problems concerning tuition and exams. Their demand to take over care of students' hotels and restaurants has been met even before the end of the last school year.

Presently under way is the solving of many demands put up by the trade unions at their Sixth Congress held towards the end of June. They primarily concern the improved positions of individual branches of economy, the removal at present are preparations for receipts between various categories of workers and between similar enterprises, the liquidation of deformities caused by fortunemaking due to the by-passing of laws, their inefficiency, etc.

A programme of the solving of these questions has been drawn up jointly by the government and the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation. Joint commissions of experts supervise its implementation. Under way at present are preparations for amendments to the Law on Pensions, as well as for a public discussion of all citizens about the proposal of the trade union Congress for the shortening of the necessary years of service for pension.

Soon after students' actions and the Trade Union Congress, bills have been enacted in all Republics on the admission of young workers to economy. Several thousand young men and women who have graduated from various schools have already employed. Young people are invited to fill in over 30,000 posts throughout Yugoslavia. However, this is considered merely the initial step in the comprehensive job of alleviating unemployment of young experts and workers.

(TANJUG)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Isiah* carried an editorial on the financial problems of the Kabul Municipality.

Throughout this year, it said, the corporation has not been able to perform much useful work for the benefit of the citizens.

There are hundreds of subsidiary roads and streets in the city which need to be paved. People living in the vicinity of these dirt roads suffer from dust during the dry season while they are discomforted by mud during the rainy season.

The editorial also mentioned the problem of drinking water.

Most houses use well water for general purposes as well as for drinking, and well water is neither safe nor palatable. A city of half a million people needs a more elaborate water supply system.

The editorial said the only answer the corporation has given to criticism raised along these lines is that it is confronted with financial problems.

The editorial then criticised the corporation itself for this state of affairs.

One of the major sources of revenue for the corporation is the monthly fees it obtains from house owners, shops, etc., as sanitation charges. Another source of revenue is the sale of land for the building purposes. The corporation, by rights, should also get one month's rent from any house or shop that is let for a period of one year.

The editorial said that the corporation is very nonchalant about collecting its dues, and there are people who are months and years in the arrears. Many new houses are built and apartments and shops erected without being registered with the municipality.

A rapidly expanding city of half a million people should bring in enough revenues to perform some of the most essential services provided all dues are collected.

Evidently the corporation has failed in this vital task. Therefore, it should seek the assistance of the government in expediting prompt payment of its dues by the citizens, suggested the editorial.

Yesterday's *Heywad* carried an editorial on the present talks between the British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and the Rhodesian leader Ian Smith in search of a Rhodesian settlement.

After giving some background information on the issue of the white minority rule in Southern Rhodesia

and the unilateral declaration of independence by the Smith regime in 1965, the editorial took an optimistic view of the present talks.

It said those who are interested in a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesian problem are very anxious to see the results of the Smith-Wilson parley off the coast of Gibraltar.

There is reason to be optimistic, it said, since this is the second time such meeting has been held and since both sides seem to be ready for a certain degree of compromise.

The editorial quoted Wilson as saying that the Rhodesian prime minister has reconsidered his previous stand.

The daily *Anis* of yesterday carried a letter to the editor urging the traffic department to announce the fact that all car owners have to renew their license plates each year. This is a regulation which is seldom applied.

Most cars on the road have plates which are four or five years old, whereas the plates should be changed each year.

Since these plates have to be purchased from the traffic department, the slack application of the regulation seriously hampers traffic revenues and hence its smooth functioning, said the letter.

The Sarawak Tribune said: "It is sad that for the sake of internal politics President Marcos should sacrifice the good relations between the two countries. It is hoped that he will awake to the fact that his actions are affecting the peace and stability of this region."

"The sooner he follows up on his initiative in calling for talks the better. Perhaps the signing of a non-aggression pact as has been suggested could set the mood."

Kota Kin Lahu, Sabah: The English-language *Sabah Times* in an editorial said that Malaysia was right in not wanting to take the Sabah dispute to the world court. The court had proved unstable, it said.

The newspaper pointed out that a world court judgement on southwest Africa in 1966 had in the opinion of many leading lawyers had weakened trust in international law.

"To be exact, this court in 1966 reversed its own judgement of 1962 in the same case, so how can it be trusted again? So Malaysia is right in being wary of this unstable court."

"We would say that there is no need to go to big brother in this purely domestic affair. Why cannot the ASEAN nations, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand get together and suggest a solution to this dispute."

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Rhodesia:

Wilson, Smith in talks on the Rock

The Gibraltar negotiations between Harold Wilson and Ian Smith will either end in the final settlement of the three-year-old Rhodesian problem or in the virtual abandonment by Britain of its rebel colony, political observers in London were saying Tuesday.

They said that if this "last round" ended in failure to reach an agreement, there would be nothing to stop Rhodesia from being declared a republic by Ian Smith and the politicians who unilaterally announced the independence of Rhodesia.

There would then be little to save the country's four million Africans from an apartheid system enforced on them by the country's 230,000 whites.

Smith has already been pushed towards introducing a policy of racial separation and only just managed to hold off the right-wingers of his Rhodesian Front Party during the recent congress.

Observers in London said that everything appeared to have been well prepared for Wednesday's negotiations. However, this was no reason to assume that the two sides would automatically reach an agreement, they added.

Officially the talks are "aimed at discovering whether it is possible to arrive at a settlement on the Rhodesian problem acceptable to both sides."

But it appears unlikely that Wilson would take a chance on

the new talks merely to push the annual conference of the opposition Conservative Party out of the limelight, as has been suggested by some of his opponents.

Most observers in London believed that the British premier had been given twin assurances by Smith and by the South African government.

South Africa is keen to see an agreement between London and Salisbury which would temporarily remove the threat of increased African nationalist activity to the south of the Zambezi.

Since the hard-liners of the Smith cabinet rejected the principles of the December 1966 talks, the Rhodesian leader's own standing has been considerably increased.

The mandatory sanctions demanded by the United Nations following a British request have made themselves felt, but have been boycotted by Portugal and South Africa, and even by certain of the African countries which have called for the use of force to bring down the Smith minority regime.

Thus the main result has been that Britain has lost an excellent trade market (which gave the exchequer millions of pounds annually) to the benefit of other trading nations.

The main principles which must be met in any agreement are the gradual power take-over by the African majority and a guarantee that the agreement will

be acceptable to the entire population of Rhodesia.

The Tiger talks failed because of this last principle and because of the inability of the two sides to agree on a pre-independence programme.

It is more than likely that these same problems will turn up once more on board the Fearless.

One thing is certain: Wilson can count on the support of the majority of the British public.

Smith declared, "Let me reassure you that under no circumstances will we deviate from those principles which we believe in and which must be preserved, if we are to retain our Rhodesian civilisation."

"Having carried out our declaration of independence and having maintained this position so successfully for almost three years, I think you may rest assured that the last thing we should ever contemplate would be to do anything which would detract from or undermine our independence and the great success which it has been."

He concluded: "I suggest that Rhodesians remain calm in the knowledge that I approach the conference table with the interests of Rhodesia foremost in my mind, and that any settlement will have to be based on this consideration."

(AFP)

U.S. Manned Space:

Apollo-7 shot scheduled for tomorrow

America's new Apollo moon craft is scheduled to get its first space test with astronauts aboard on October 11 in an earth orbital flight that may last for nearly 11 days.

The mission, designated Apollo-7, follows six unmanned preparatory flights in which rockets, spacecraft, or "boiler plate" models of spacecraft were sent into space for testing.

The main purpose of the flight is to confirm that the new Apollo craft can sustain a three-man crew in space. Apollo-7's stay in space could exceed the time required for a roundtrip to the moon.

Extensive experiments on the ground in recent months have included identical craft for as long as eight days under simulated space conditions.

On the forthcoming Apollo-7 mission, the craft will remain in earth orbit for shortly after launch until re-entry into the atmosphere. Several maneuvers are

By Walter Froehlich
U.S. Science Writer
planned, similar to those expected to be required on the first manned moon January.

These will also test the craft's compatibility with its crew and with earth-bound support facilities such as communications, telemetry and tracking stations. Telemetry and tracking is virtually identical with the one destined to make the moon journey next year, the flight will differ in many ways from that mission.

Missing from the craft will be a vital component of the moon flight, the "Lunar Module" (LM), which is the spidery, four-legged moon landing vehicle that will take two astronauts to the moon's surface while the third astronaut remains in moon orbit.

The Saturn IB rocket that will raise Apollo-7 into space burns kerosene to provide thrust of only 1.6 million pounds (720,000 kilograms) which is not sufficient to orbit all of the Apollo craft's

three modules, hence the LM is being left behind on this flight.

In contrast, the moon journey will begin with a lift-off of 7.5 million pounds (3,375,000 kilograms) of thrust provided by a giant Saturn-5 rocket. That rocket has been flown through space in unmanned tests, but will not be ready for manned flight until the Apollo-9 mission early in 1969.

Apollo-7 will lift off in mid-morning from launch complex 34 at Cape Kennedy, Florida. The Saturn-IB will fire for about 2.5 minutes to lift the craft high into the sky above the Atlantic Ocean out of sight of the Cape.

Within 2.7 seconds after the rocket engine's burnout, the rocket's second stage, known as S-4B, will automatically begin firing for seven minutes to insert the craft into earth orbit.

This second stage will use ultra-cold fuels—liquid oxygen at minus 297 degrees F (minus 182 C), and liquid hydrogen at minus

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Student Special

Fight for it if you believe it is right

YOUNG BOY COMES WITH NEW IDEA

The following is a biography of a famous freedom fighter, Mahter Amer Mulk of Chitral, written for Student Special readers by Liaquat Hayat, faculty of education, Kabul University.

It tells the story of a brave man who was not afraid to fight for what he believed was right.

Mahter Amer Mulk, son of Mahter Aman Mulk, a famous freedom lover and the Mahter of Chitral in northern Pashtunistan, was born in 1879.

When his father died, his elder brother Nazamul Mulk became the ruler of Chitral, during which time the British were fighting Chitral's neighbour, the Gulgat state.

Very soon, when the British defeated the Gulgat State, Nazamul Mulk sent a peace message to the British commander and they became friends. Nazamul also accepted a political agent from the British government in Chitral.

However, from Amen Mulk did not like this arrangement, so he collected his men and declared war against the British.

During this war Nazamul Mulk was killed by the men of Amer Mulk, and after his death, Amir Mulk became the Mahter of Chitral.

As Chitral had an important geographical situation, it was necessary for the British government to have a strong political position there, so for this reason they did not want the ruler of Chitral to be a man who would go against their wishes.

The British army then marched into Chitral from the Gulgat side and since Amer Mulk was a new ruler, he did not have strong enough army to fight against the British soldiers.

So, they reached Chitral without any strong opposition and then surrounded the Chitral fort. After fighting for some days, the soldiers of Amer Mulk were defeated, and Amer Mulk was captured by the British soldiers commander after ruling for only nine months.

There is a question as to why the British did not want Amer Mulk to become the ruler of Chitral and many answers present themselves.

As I have mentioned before, Chitral has a very important geographical position, with its border on three sides touching Afghanistan and on the other one side the USSR and China.

And Amer Mulk had good relations with Afghan government as he had come to Asmar in 1816 for discussions with the Afghan government about the British.

This is mentioned in the history of Chitral which was written by Mahter Nasural Mulk. Thus, the British did not want him to become the ruler of Chitral state.

Ghazi Omara Khan, a famous Afghan freedom fighter was related to Mahter Amer Mulk of Chitral and he too was fighting against the British on the Deer and Bagawar sides. And they certainly did not want him to become the Mahter of Chitral.

When the British commander caught Amer Mulk, they sent him to Madras, and he spent 29 years in Nalgaree. In Madras he married the daughter of Merhata Sardar and she bore him a son whose name was Amer Abe Hayat Khan.

Amer Mulk died in 1924, but his one son, with his mother and three sisters, remained in jail. After the British caught Amer Mulk they made his younger 8-year-old brother Shugae Mulk the Mahter of Chitral.

After spending some time in jail, the son of Amer Mulk and all the other members of his family were called by their uncle. For Prince Abe Hayat Khan while young had been given some property by his uncle in the east of Chitral.

It is true that nature does not change, so it was not possible for Abe Hayat Khan the son of freedom fighter, to spend a life in slavery.

And since Prince Abe Hayat Khan wanted to keep the dignity and wishes of his late father alive, he began to collect men to fight against the British.

But unfortunately, at the last, when everything was in readiness, he was caught by the British, who, as they had done with his father, sent him to Madras.

When he was travelling, however, he ran away at the Lahore train station and after nine months, with great difficulty, he returned.

(Continued on page 4)

Easy to read:

Hard work finds its reward

A student, after graduating from the faculty of letters, applied for a job in the Ministry of Information and Culture. Some students had

been given jobs, but others could not find any.

This student, whose name was Habib, was very poor, and had worked hard to get through the examinations. His father, who had retired one year before, was waiting for his son to find a job so that he could stop borrowing for house held expenses.

When Habib could not find a job in the ministry itself, he was asked to wait until a vacancy arose for him.

One day, he was called into one of the offices of a local daily newspaper. The editor-in-chief was not satisfied with some of the newly-appointed graduates so he had decided to call all the graduates on the waiting list and select the most deserving one for the post of news reporter on his paper.

He said to the boys, "Look here, we are not the only paper in the city, so to succeed, we have to try to give better news than the other papers do."

He continued "All of you must work here for one month to show your worth, and then the best one will be chosen for the job."

There were three students competing.

When the other newspapers saw this new way of appointing news reporters, they also called in two persons on the waiting list.

These five students worked hard to get the earliest and most accurate accounts of the happenings in the city.

Whenever there was an accident, they rushed to the spot to get the factual accounts of what had happened.

The time passed slowly and it was difficult to decide who worked the best.

After three weeks there was a telegraphic report that there had been an accident in North Salang, but since the bus had fallen into a deep pit covered with snow, nobody dared to go down and find out who was in the bus.

These five students on trial went running to the spot too.

But by the time they reached it, they found it was already dark and impossible to go down into the pit.

They decided to spend the night in a hotel and then try to find out the details of the accident in the morning.

(Continued on page 4)



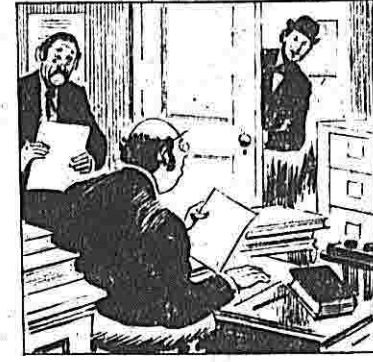
Sixteen-year-old William Hesketh Lever, serving in his father's grocery shop in Bolton, north-west England, had an idea. Why not wrap up the uncovered bars of soap they sold? They would look more attractive, would sell better. So the Levers wrapped up their soap—and sold more of it.



The boy who, in years to come, was to be Lord Leverhulme, the great British industrialist, was always full of ideas for improving trade. When his father put him in charge of the firm's accounts, he reorganised the book-keeping system. His business was beginning to grow.



But it was when he began to travel about the neighbourhood for orders that progress really went forward. By saving every possible moment at each shop and by speeding up his horse and trap he was able to call at more shops than before and so get more business for the firm.



Before many years Lever was manufacturing soap. Choosing the name "Sunlight" for his product, he travelled to Liverpool by train to register it with a patent agent. Excited but worried, he ran into the office wondering if he was first with the inspired name. He was.

THE HISTORY OF COINS



1 wrap up

2. Attractive

3. industrialist

4. improving

5. put in charge

6. book-keeping

7. neighbourhood

8. speeding up

9. manufacturing

10. patent

بیجانیدن

تاوول

دلچسپ

به زړه، بو ری

صاحب صنایع

دصنا نعو خاوند

بهبود بخشیدن

دنه به راوسل

موظف ساختن

موظف کول

محاسبه

محاسبه او کتابداري

همسايه

کاوندي توپ

سرعت بخشیدن

کړېدې ټول

توليد کردن

نوښتونول

نمونه

نموني

SOME COMMON PROVERBS

1. Sour grapes.

2. He's as green as grass.

3. He didn't let the grass grow under his feet.

4. It's Greek to me.

5. He wasn't as green as he looked.

6. Grin and bear it.

7. You frightened me out of a year's growth.

8. It made my hair stand on end.

9. That's splitting hairs.

10. Half a loaf is better than none.

11. Many hands make light work.

12. They got the upper hand.

13. He had his hands full.

14. They live from hand to mouth.

15. He didn't want to show his hand too soon.

16. They took a hand in the work.

انگور تر ش

تړوه انگور

بي تجربه است

کوم از مېشت نه لري

ازهر موقع استفا ده کرد

له موقع څخه کار واخسته

بي نمي برم

هيچ بدې ئي نيو عېدم

تقدر بي تجربه نېود

دومره بي تجربه هم نه و

اگر چه تلخ است قبولش کن

که څه هم ترخه ده خو وني مڼه

بسيار ترس خور دم

دېر بېواز شوم

وخت کړ دم

ووږېدم

مورا در ځمير باليدن

به اوږه کښي وېشتان لټوي

از هيچ کرده خوب است

از هيچ نه بيا هم ښه دي

با سېريک مساعي کار زود انجام مي يابد

به گډه کوښښ سره کار ژر سرته رسېږي

کنترول را در دست دارند

دوي کنترول به لاس کښي لري

نمي توان نسبت بيشتر کاري کند

ونشو کړي اې چه ډير کار وکړي

دست دهند

لاس او خوله

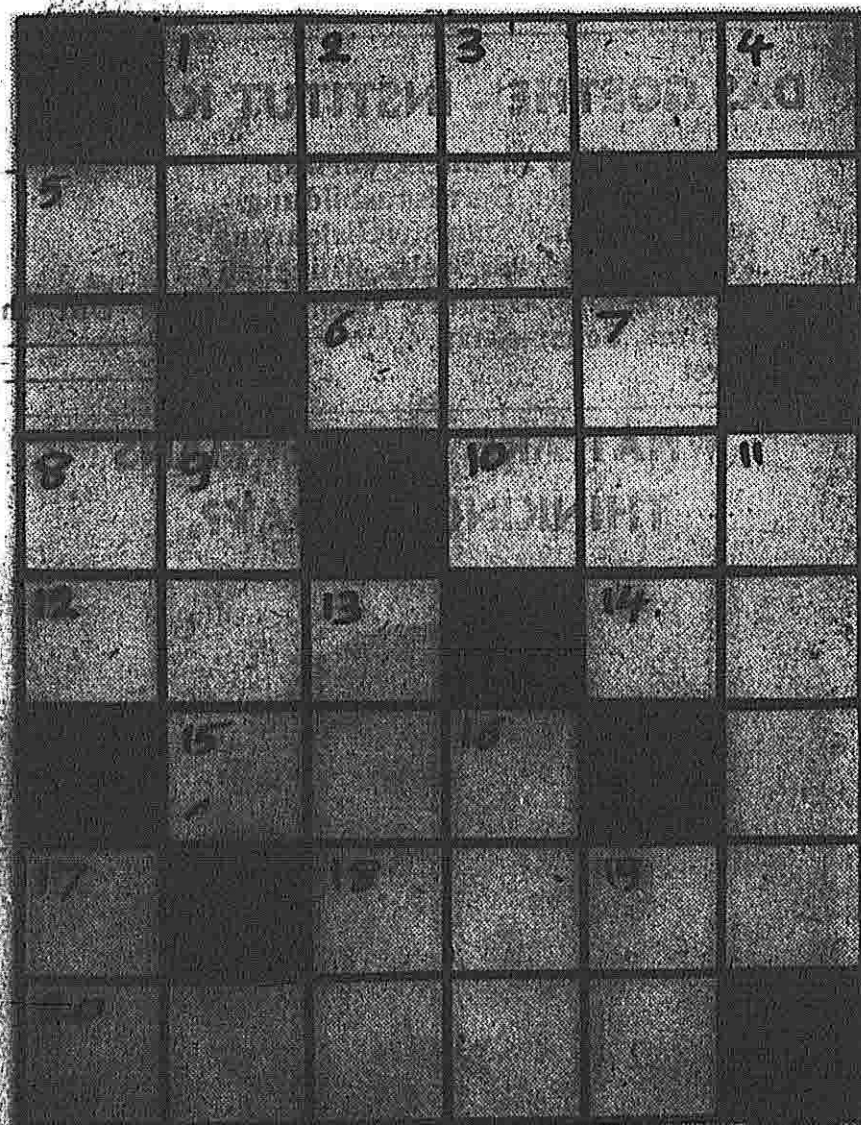
نمي خواست نمايش را افشار کند

وني نه غوښتل چه سري پرملاني

کام بدست آور دهند

مرستي ئي لاس نه ور وړي

New crossword puzzle



PUZZLE No. 27

ACROSS

1. A machine for thread.
2. A machine for thread.
3. A machine for thread.
4. A machine for thread.
5. A machine for thread.
6. A machine for thread.
7. A machine for thread.
8. A machine for thread.
9. A machine for thread.
10. A machine for thread.
11. A machine for thread.
12. A machine for thread.
13. A machine for thread.
14. A machine for thread.
15. A machine for thread.
16. A machine for thread.
17. A machine for thread.
18. A machine for thread.
19. A machine for thread.
20. A machine for thread.

DOWN

1. South West. (abbreviation)
2. An animal's foot.
3. Not shut.
4. Pound. (abbreviation)
5. To keep light.
6. A machine for thread.
7. A machine for thread.
8. A machine for thread.
9. A machine for thread.
10. A machine for thread.
11. A machine for thread.
12. A machine for thread.
13. A machine for thread.
14. A machine for thread.
15. A machine for thread.
16. A machine for thread.
17. A machine for thread.
18. A machine for thread.
19. A machine for thread.
20. A machine for thread.

World News In Brief

RIYADH, Oct. 10. (Reuters).—Moslem leaders from Asia and Africa meeting in Mecca yesterday considered a report on the establishment of a "sawt al-islam" (voice of Islam) radio station.

They also discussed "several important subjects at the resumed meeting of the Islamic World League's constituent assembly, the league's secretariat said. No details were given.

Sheikh Mohammed Ben Ibrahim, Mufti of Saudi Arabia and league president, is chairman of the sessions which began on Monday and were due to continue last night.

HELSINKI, Oct. 10. (Reuters).—Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin was expected to return to Moscow yesterday after a surprise

visit to Finland which included pike fishing and a sauna bath, as well as political talks.

Kosygin, who was due to pass through Helsinki on his way home, has been on a fishing trip with President Urho Kekkonen in the Gulf of Finland since Monday.

Kosygin and President Kekkonen, who took a sauna bath on the icebreaker Tarmo last night, caught 18 pike Tuesday.

ZURICH, Oct. 10. (Reuters).—At least seven people were killed and several more are missing after fire swept through a Zurich hotel early yesterday, police said here.

The victims have not yet been identified. A total of 150 fishermen fought for several hours to control the blaze, described by the city chief of police as the worst in Zurich in living memory.

DAR ES SALAAM, Oct. 10. (Tass).—480 officers and men of the Portuguese colonial army were killed and 200 wounded by the patriots of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) during the past three months, says a communiqué circulated here Tuesday by the Frelimo's headquarters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10. (Tass).—USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation to the 23rd session of the United Nations General Assembly, left here for Moscow by air on October 8. At the airport Andrei Gromyko was seen off by members of the Soviet delegation, heads of delegations of a number of socialist countries to the 23rd session of the United Nations General Assembly and permanent representatives of socialist countries at the United Nations organization.

UAR Rejects Israel's Peace Plan

CAIRO, Oct. 10. (DPA).—UAR yesterday rejected Israel's Middle East plan before the United Nations General Assembly as a "plan for Arab surrender" because it insisted on direct negotiations between Israel and Arab states.

UAR government spokesman Mohammad Hassan al-Zayat also said the Israeli plan—tabled by Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban in the UN Tuesday contained nothing new.

The Israelis had not entered the Middle East on the basis of direct negotiations with the Palestine people either, the spokesman argued, but through violence and United Nations decision.

If they therefore had any difficulties, they should address themselves to the United Nations, he said.

The semi-official Cairo daily "Al-Ahram" took a similar line on the Israeli plan.

In a report from New York, it also claimed that Gunnar Jarring, the special envoy of UN Secretary General U Thant for the Middle East, had asked to be relieved of his mediation mission.

The Swedish diplomat allegedly said he wanted to return to his post as ambassador in Moscow on November eight.

Jarring, the paper said, had written U Thant he could not remain at the starting stage of his mission indefinitely.

Apollo-7 Shot Scheduled For Tomorrow

(Continued from page 2)
423 degrees F (minus 253 C)—to generate 200,000 pounds (90,000 kilograms) of thrust. This flight will mark the first time these fuels have been used on a manned flight.

The S-4B will remain attached to the spacecraft, becoming temporarily a part of that craft, just as will be the case at the start of the eventual moon journey. On that trip, the S-4B will comprise the Saturn-5 rocket's third stage which will be fired a second time to eject the spacecraft from earth orbit onto a lunar trajectory. However, in the forthcoming Apollo-7 flight, the S-4B will be only for in-orbit manoeuvres.

During their flight, as on the eventual moon journey, the three astronauts will live in a conical capsule known as the Command Module (CM). Its flat side has a diameter of 31 feet (3.9 metres), and it measures 12 feet (3.6 metres) high on its conical side which tapers nearly to a point.

The capsule provides living space of 210 cubic feet (5.88 cubic metres) which is about equal to

the space inside the loading area of a small delivery truck. This is about two and one-half times as much room for each astronaut as was available in the U.S. two-man Gemini spacecraft.

During launch and all other critical phases of the flight, all three astronauts will wear their protective spacesuits and sit reclined on well-padded contour couches side by side facing the craft's control panels.

Once safely in the weightless environment of space, the couches will be folded, except for sleep, and only one astronaut will stay in his spacesuit. The other two will change to "constant-wear" garments which resemble light underwear for greater comfort in walking and working inside the craft.

Astronauts will work in shifts so at least one is always awake and in a spacesuit in the event of emergencies such as sudden cabin depressurisation through leaks or puncture through meteorite collision.

Attached to the Command Module is the Service Module (SM), a 28-ton-cylindrical unit, 22-feet

(6.6-metre) long and also 13 feet (3.9 metres) in diameter, which holds the main engine for changing orbital paths (or mid-course corrections on the way to the moon) and most other supplies and equipment for space flight.

Near the completion of their second orbit (about three hours after launch), the crew will separate their Command-Service Module combination from the S-4B rocket, using the Service Module's main engine which is known as the service propulsion system.

The astronauts will then manoeuvre their Command-Service combination craft so as to turn it in a half-circle until the pointed end of the Command Module faces the S-4B rocket. In this alignment, craft and rocket will be kept in formation flight.

On the second day of the mission, by which time spacecraft and rocket will have drifted apart, the crew will once again manoeuvre their craft to bring it close to the S-4B rocket for another "rendezvous" formation flight.

Space Meals Cost Mere \$200 Per Day

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, Oct. 10. (Reuters).—Dinner aboard the Apollo Seven will be a very expensive, if informal affair.

The three Apollo astronauts, who will blast off tomorrow in the first manned Apollo shot prior to America's attempt to land men on the moon, will be taking along \$6,000 in food for their 11-day flight.

It will cost about \$200 per man per day.

This is the actual cost of the packaged food and does not include the millions of dollars it took to develop it.

Food for orbiting is very special.

Crumbs are not wanted because they float around under weightlessness. They would become "garbage" and might even short circuit a piece of electronic equipment.

Plates and silver are not practical. They too would float around in a dinner's nightmare along with the food off the plate.

So the packaging has to be special: dehydrated foods that the astronaut can eat right from the package, or bite sized cubes with special coatings to prevent them from crumbling.

Due to weight problems, the food must weigh as little as possible. In Apollo Seven, one man's food for the day weighs one point nine pounds complete with packaging.

The food also must be safe to keep for months under normal room temperatures without spoiling.

And most important, the food must be tasty and meet the nutritional requirements of the men in orbit.

To make sure the astronaut gets the right food the packages for Apollo Seven are colour coded in patriotic colours: red for Walter Schirra, white for Don Eisele and blue for Walter Cunningham.

The astronauts say the food is tasty, although all would prefer huge steaks.

For breakfast the menu includes fruits and cereals. Lunch is often soup and sandwich or salad with pudding and cake for dessert. Dinner is a choice of shrimp cocktail or soup, chicken, pot roast or turkey, complete with dessert.

Weather

Skies in the northern, northeastern southeastern and central regions will be cloudy and other parts of the country clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Farah and Jalalabad with a high of 30 C, 86 F. The coldest area was North Salang with a low of -7 C, 19.5 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 1:30 p.m. was 18 C, 64.5 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 5 to 7 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	21 C	2 C
	70 F	36 F
Kandahar	27 C	9 C
	80 F	48 F
Mazare Sharif	24 C	5 C
	75 F	41 F
Kunduz	23 C	6 C
	73 F	43 F
Ghazni	20 C	4 C
BONN, Oct. 9. (AFP).—Foreign		
Bamian	15 C	2 C
	59 F	36 F
Baghlan	25 C	4 C
	77 F	39 F
Laghman	28 C	13 C
	82 F	55 F
South Salang	4 C	-2 C
	39 F	28 F
	68 F	39 F

Hard Work Finds Its Reward

(Continued from page 3)
Habib lay on a bed full of the smell of tobacco. He did not get any sleep. He thought that this was the time to show his ability.

All the others were snoring away when Habib quietly got up, taking a long rope with him. He reached the spot but found the rope was too short and the weather too cold.

But he did not give up.

He went back and put some live coals in an earthen pot, covered them with ashes, and then tied it in a big cloth around his stomach.

This, he thought, would keep him warm.

Then he untied the ropes from three coals, which gave him a length of about 50 metres. He tied all these ropes together and then tied one end of it to his waist. The other end he tied securely to a big tree on the roadside.

With the help of the rope, he started going down until he reached the spot where the bodies of the bus passengers lay with the bus smashed to pieces.

He quickly flashed his torch all around and discovered there were 30 persons in all. He collected as many clues as he could about them and used a flash camera which he had borrowed from a friend.

He took three pictures, but then had no more flash bulbs. With these pictures and the other information he had gathered, he started climbing back up the rope. But then he realised that his hands had become so cold that he could not hold the rope, and he knew that if he did not get help within a short time, he would die of the cold.

His home and his old father's face came before his eyes and he shed a few tears.

But suddenly he realised that this was not the time to lose heart.

He opened the pot and put his hands into the coals which were still glowing. His hands became warm, and he quickly retied the pot to his belly and started climbing.

But he had climbed only half the way up when his hands became numb again. He passed his arms through the loops in the rope and hung in the air, waiting now for life or death.

But God helps those who help themselves.

A truck passed by on the road. The truck, which was full of fruits and carpets, was making so much noise that Habib's cries could not be heard.

But then he flashed the light of his torch up, and cried with all his might.

This made the truck stop, and the truck driver and his two companions pulled up the rope.

Habib was saved.

He asked the driver if he could take him to Kabul, and since the truck was going there anyway, he happily agreed.

They were in Kabul within four hours, and early in the morning Habib presented the whole story to his editor.

The story was published with all the details while the other four reporters were still planning ways and means to get down into the pit.

The editor appreciated Habib's brave efforts and decided to give him a permanent appointment in his office.

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Chicago Schools Enter 3rd Week Of Racial Cashes

NEW YORK, Oct. 10. (Tass).—Racial disturbances in Chicago schools continue for the third week in succession. Some people were wounded in clashes with the police. 16 people were arrested.

The racial disturbances were caused by the refusals of the authorities to include history of American Negroes in the schools' curricula.

A group of Chicago school pupils issued a manifesto in which they demand that the administration of city schools should officially recognise the right of Negro pupils to study history of the Afro-American population of the United States.

They demand removal of racial barriers in schools and employment of more Negro teachers.

Freedom Fighter

(Continued from page 3)
ached Afghanistan.

The Afghan government brought him with great respect to Kabul and after some time, he also brought his family there.

In Afghanistan he lived a good and respectable life, but unfortunately he soon and unexpectedly became ill and died after nine days.

He was buried with great pomp and respect in Shuhadie Saleheen.

In one of his note books it is written by his own hand in blood that spending a life in exile is better than living as a slave.

Just for general information, the word "Mahter" is a Persian word which means an elderly or a great person. But in Chitrali it means the person who rules the country.

Communique Asks Soviet-UAR Peace Viet Bombing Halt

MOSCOW, Oct. 10. (Tass).—Representatives of the UAR Peace Council and the Soviet Peace Committee adopted here a joint communique in which they expressed their unanimity in appraising the modern international situation and the tasks stemming from it for the progressive forces in the world.

The communique notes the importance of the conference in support of Vietnam held in Cairo this September.

The communique expresses full solidarity with the Vietnamese people and the demand for an immediate and unconditional ending of bombings and other U.S. acts of aggression against the DRV as a first step towards a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam.

The UAR delegation expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet people and the Soviet government for supporting the Arab peoples in their struggle for independence, for helping to strengthen their economy and defence potential, for the material aid given by the Soviet public to victims of the Israeli aggression.

Nixon Would Ask Allies To Increase Int'l Cooperation

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10. (Reuters).—Richard M. Nixon said today the United States under a Republican government was not going to turn isolationist but it would demand of its allies that they do more to maintain freedom California he said today the United States.

In a day of rallies in southern California he said his aim, if elected president, would be to restore American prestige and stop the U.S. flag being "used like a doormat."

"Respect for America today has sunk so low that we have a fourth rate power like North Korea seizing an American vessel on the high seas," he said.

Nixon drew thin crowds in his tour through Los Angeles streets but a sizeable audience at his rallies.

Nixon, who was in an assured mood throughout his speeches, talked down hecklers who tried to interrupt his Santa Monica rally with chants of "We Want Peace Now."

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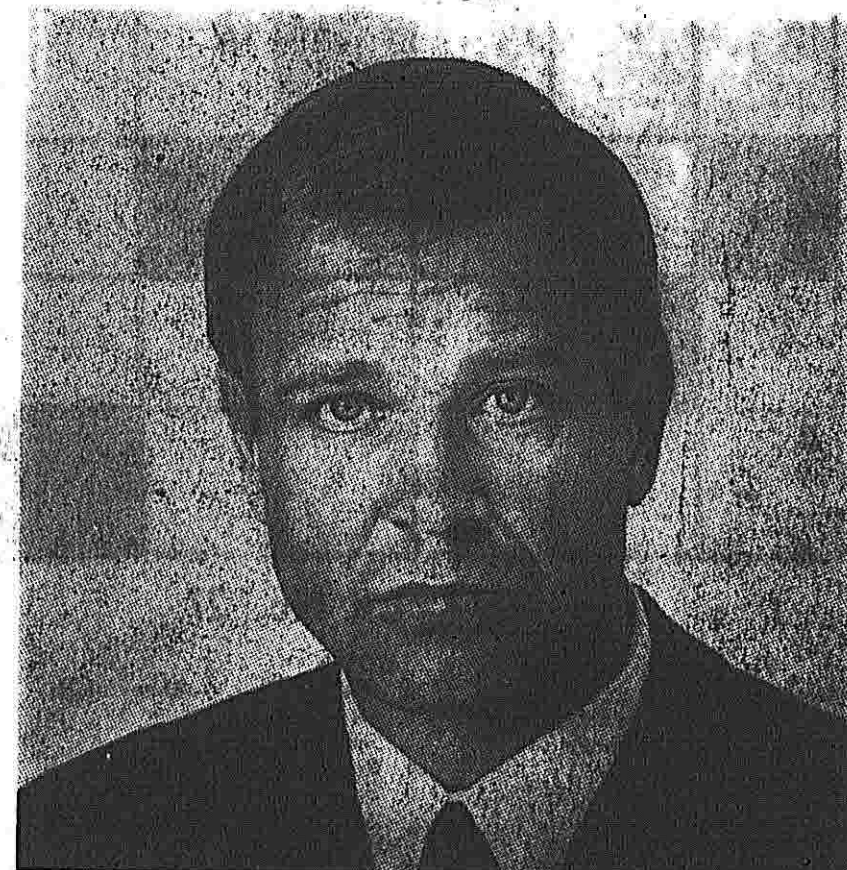
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lädt zu einem Vortrag
"Aufgaben der Berufsausbildung im Zeichen der Industrialisierung" von Dr. Friedrich Weltz, München
am Sonntag, den 13. Oktober 1968, um 20.00 Uhr im Goethe-Institut, Schar-e-nau.
Eintritt frei

WHAT ARE THE GERMANS THINKING TODAY?



is the topic of a lecture by Dr. Friedrich Weltz from Munich, to be delivered in English on Saturday, October 12, 1968, at 8 p.m. at the Goethe Institute, Share Nau
Everybody welcome!



ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7, and 9 p.m. American cinemascope colour film dubbed in Farsi FRONTIER HELLCAT. Sunday at 7 p.m. in English.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 8 and 10 p.m. American cinemascope colour film dubbed in Farsi FRONTIER HELLCAT. Sunday at 8 p.m. in English.



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